

will be put in diplomatic form by Mr. Zubaran and forwarded immediately to Niagara Falls. It is not contemplated to send a messenger with the reply.

While the mediators and Mexican delegates were deliberating to-day on the peace plan formulated by the Washington government, President Wilson, Secretary Bryan and John Lind, who represents the State Department in negotiations with Carranza's representatives here, were in conference. Later Secretary Bryan declared that both the President and himself were very hopeful of participation by the Constitutionalists in ultimate plans for peace in Mexico.

## CARRANZA WATCHED BY VILLA'S TROOPS

### Soldier's Picked by General Surround Rebel President's Palace.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)  
Torreón, Mexico, June 9.—Either General Pancho Villa is keeping General Venustiano Carranza under surveillance through soldiers sent by Villa to Saltillo, or the former bandit chief has experienced a sudden and very marked change in his attitude toward Carranza.

Soldiers of Villa's army, especially detailed for the duty by Villa, accompanied General Carranza from Torreón to Saltillo, and are acting as a guard for the Provisional President of Constitutional Mexico in the Saltillo palace.

Friends of Carranza say that the latter requested Villa to supply the guard for him, as he lacked confidence in the Sonora troops he had brought from Hermosillo. Friends of Villa say the special guard was offered without solicitation. Rumor, emanating from apparently authentic sources, has it that Villa is keeping Carranza under surveillance, and that Carranza knows it.

## NO REQUEST MADE TO STOP ANTILLA

### General Manager Asserts Ward Line Is Ready to Obey U. S. Instructions.

"No request has been made by Washington to stop the Antilla," said A. G. Smith, general manager of the Ward Line, yesterday, "and until such a request is made there will be no change in the destination of the steamship. Her cargo was cleared according to the proper form, and I see no reason for stopping her. There was no attempt at concealing the nature of the cargo."

"So far there has not been any attempt by any one to influence me in regard to the Antilla's landing in Tampico," Mr. Smith added, "and the Antilla would certainly land at Tampico to-morrow."

"Of course, in the mean time, we shall hold ourselves ready to obey instructions from Washington," added Mr. Smith.

Agents of the ammunition makers who sold the cargo to the Mexican rebels said that all their risk ceased when the ammunition went aboard the Antilla. Title passed when the Antilla started.

## BIG WAR CARGO PASSED

### Arcadia at Baltimore with Million Rounds of Ammunition.

Baltimore, June 9.—William F. Stone, Collector of Customs, to-day discovered that the Hamburg-American steamer Arcadia, which arrived here from New York, bound for Hamburg, had aboard more than 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition and a large amount of rifles, cartridges and primers.

The manifest, which showed the cargo already on the vessel when she arrived, simply sets forth that it is destined for Hamburg.

For the last three or four years, it was said, a number of consignments of arms and ammunition have been taken on ships of the Hamburg Line at New York, and the vessels have come to this port to complete their cargoes.

The presumption that the ammunition might be destined for Mexico primarily was due to the fact that the name of the shipper and the consignee did not figure in the manifest, and it was to protect this government from any possible embarrassing situation as well as by reason of instructions that the collector notified the Department of Commerce and Labor. He gave an order for the clearance of the ship, and it will clear port on Thursday.

## LIND ON HIS WAY HOME

### Wilson's Former Envoy in Mexico Leaves Washington.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)  
Washington, June 9.—John Lind, who went to Mexico as President Wilson's personal representative and who has been in Washington since March 1, started for his home in Minnesota to-night, and he does not know whether he will return to Washington or not. Efforts to ascertain whether Mr. Lind is still on the government payroll or is passing out of the Mexican situation have been unavailing.

Mr. Lind has played a considerable part in the Mexican peace negotiations. Enthusiastic and active in support of the Constitutionalists, and bitter in his opposition to Huerta, he has proved a great help to the Secretary of State in his dealings with the Constitutionalists agents in Washington.

## CARRANZA'S LETTER TO ARRIVE TO-DAY

### Publication of Correspondence Therefore Held Up by Mediators.

### CHANGES IN PLAN NOT FUNDAMENTAL

### Suggestions of Administration at Washington Laid Before the Mexican Delegates.

By GEORGE GRISWOLD HILL.

Niagara Falls, Ontario, June 9.—The twentieth day of the Niagara peace conference has been productive of some material developments. It has become clear that the Constitutionalists can enter the conference only by complying with the simple conditions which from the first have been imposed by the mediators; that President Wilson cannot hope to secure the selection by this conference of Carranza, Villa or José Vasconcelos as provisional President of Mexico, and that a reply from Carranza to the last communication of the mediators would be received to-morrow, according to the pledge given to them by Mr. Lehmann this morning.

In the course of the day the mediators had a conference with the Mexican delegates, at which they laid before them the suggestions annotated on the plan of pacification by the administration at Washington. There was no discussion of these suggestions. Later in the day they held a conference with the American delegates which was devoted exclusively to discussion of the names proposed for membership in the provisional government.

### Neutral Man Wanted.

In this connection it is well to set at rest all rumors that Carranza, Villa or Vasconcelos will be designated as head of the provisional government. Reports from Washington seem to indicate that the President desires the nomination of Carranza as provisional President. Such a step would never receive the approval of the Mexican delegates or the mediators.

The man named as head of the provisional government will be neutral, in so far as it is possible to obtain one. At the election provided for in the plan of the mediators, which probably will occur within sixty or ninety days, every Constitutionalists will be at liberty to become a candidate, and it is a reasonable assumption that some man who has gained prominence as a Constitutionalists leader will be selected, and he will select a Cabinet in sympathy with his policies and ideas.

Early in the day Mr. Lehmann, on behalf of the American delegation, called on the Brazilian Ambassador and begged that the publication of the correspondence between the mediators and Carranza, or his official representative, Zubaran, be deferred, and gave assurances that the reply of Carranza was on its way and would reach here to-morrow. Of the tenor of that reply Mr. Lehmann gave no hint, even if he possessed any knowledge. But the mediators acceded to his request and deferred publication of the correspondence.

### No New Plan Submitted.

As I advised in The Tribune this morning, President Wilson's approval of the plan for the pacification of Mexico, submitted to him by the mediators on May 27, was laid before the mediators yesterday. The administration in Washington offered no new plan and proposed only minor changes in that submitted. The form in which the approval was submitted was a copy of the plan submitted by the mediators written in narrow columns, with certain notations of proposed modifications in an adjoining column. This is important because the impression appeared to prevail in some quarters that a new plan was submitted, which, were it true, would necessitate a great amount of work in procuring the assent of the Mexican delegates, whereas the changes proposed can be disposed of in a few brief sessions, being in no sense fundamental.

There will be no participation by the Constitutionalists in the Niagara peace conference except on the terms prescribed by the mediators. This I assert without qualification and reserve with a full understanding of the simple terms in which the assertion is made. The terms alluded to are simple also. They are a cessation of hostilities and unqualified consent to discuss those internal affairs which have brought Mexico to her present unhappy state.

Acceptance of these terms is compulsory because they have been pre-

## DODGES BARGAIN RUSH ONLY TO FALL VICTIM TO SCIENCE

### Mularkey, Too Busy to Do Errand for Wife, Happens to Trip on Doormat with Electrical Connection in Another House—Now Has Cell and Grouch.

John J. Mularkey, of The Bronx or thereabouts, has a lot of things. He has a grouch, a cell, a wife, a charge against him of being a suspicious person, a profound hatred of applied electrical science, and there may be other things in store when he gets back home. Here is the deal that Fate dealt him yesterday morning.

When Mularkey left his home yesterday morning he declined to visit a department store and get mixed up in a bargain counter sale, at his wife's request, because he was already late for work. But on the way he found time to visit the Martineau apartments, at 67 West 188th st. What he turned his footsteps thitherward Fate chuckled.

Several days ago a sneak thief had visited these apartments and taken away with him all the mats lying around loose in front of doors. The janitress set a trap for the next unannounced caller. She ran electric wires from underneath

## THE BEN FRANKLIN QUIZ

The end of the "Quiz" is in sight. The squad of fifty special clerks in the office of Haskins & Sells, certified public accountants, have got the count to a point where it begins to be a downhill job, and on next Sunday it is hoped definite announcement of the winners will be made. Twenty persons are now leaders in the race. They are as follows, but the position of the name does not represent the person's standing:

Charles H. Montgomery, Hillburn, N. Y.  
George R. Perrine, Freehold, N. J.  
G. T. Lloyd, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Alfred Weber, The Bronx, New York City.  
Jacob B. Rothberg, New York City.  
John P. Clarke, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Myrtle H. Miller, New York City.  
Mabel V. Servis, Elizabeth, N. J.  
Emma Blanchard, Newark, N. J.  
Henry Young, Nyack, N. Y.  
Mrs. W. H. Brown, New York City.  
Frederick A. Schaffner, Brooklyn.  
Albert H. Aubertin, New York City.  
Dwight F. Norton, Brooklyn.  
Oscar Schwartz, New York City.  
Joseph J. Haas, Brooklyn.  
Albert L. Patterson, New York City.  
Mrs. Walter R. Mackey, Belleville, N. J.  
Frank A. Thilo, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Cyril B. Coppinger, Van Nest, N. Y.

Those who are following the announcement of correct answers will be interested in the five following answers to Pictographs 30 to 34, inclusive, which are in order, respectively Quotations 544, 56, 48, 29 and 15 from the "Almanack."

"The too obliging temper is ever more disobliging itself."  
"A quiet conscience sleeps in thunder."  
"An old man in a house is a good sign."  
"All would live long, but none would be old."  
"A good example is the best sermon."

scribed by the mediators from the first, as a matter not of obstinacy but of principle.

### Not Civilized Warfare.

The diplomatic representatives of Argentine, Brazil and Chile have entered into this mediation with not only their own reputations at stake, but with the dignity of their respective countries to maintain, and they will not be parties to conferences with the representatives of General Carranza while he, or his subordinates, are carrying on hostilities which are continually violative of the laws of civilized warfare—hostilities in which the murder of prisoners of war, the violation of women and the spoliation of foreigners play a terrible and conspicuous part.

Some commentators on the situation in Niagara Falls have cited the terms of mediation as prescribed by The Hague conference in support of the contention that mediation need not necessarily entail a suspension of hostilities. From the standpoint of the mediators the citation is not germane. The provisions of The Hague convention are applicable to conflicts between civilized nations and presuppose that if hostilities occur between such nations they will be conducted under the rules of civilized warfare.

Those conditions do not obtain in the conflict which is now devastating Mexico, as is known to every unprejudiced observer of events. All have read with horror of the outrages perpetrated by the followers of Villa and Carranza and only to a lesser degree by those of Huerta.

### Only Carranza Held Back.

Accepting at their face value the protestations of the United States of its devotion to the cause of peace, the A B C mediators expected no objection from Washington to the conditions they imposed and they found none. With less degree of confidence they expected Carranza to accept the same conditions, and to their gratification he accepted them by telegraph. Carranza alone declines to further their efforts to promote peace and avoid further bloodshed by suspending even temporarily the operations of his military forces. And because Carranza would not abide by the conditions they imposed they withdrew their tender of good offices.

Since then Carranza has seen fit to make representations regarding the advisability of his participation in the peace conference, and assuming that these representations indicated a realization on his part of the justice of the conditions which from the beginning they had prescribed, the mediators informed him that he or his representatives would be welcome.

According to the assurances of Mr. Lehmann, Carranza's reply to the last communication of the mediators will be received here to-morrow. If, as is hoped, he has come to realize the propriety of the conditions imposed he will be urged to hasten the appointment of his representatives and their arrival in Niagara Falls. Nor will the mediators stand on technicalities. As indicated in my dispatch to The Tribune of this morning, the representatives of Carranza may be admitted without the declaration of a

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formal armistice, as the mediators are not dealing with terms.

### Carranza's Following.

If because of the undisciplined character of Carranza's following it is not feasible for Carranza to proclaim an armistice, his assurance that hostilities will be suspended so long as he remains a party to the conference will be accepted. On the other hand, any evidence of a violation of his word would result in an immediate termination of his part in the conference, if not of the conference itself.

Washington dispatches, inspired apparently in high quarters, persist in the assertion that Carranza will be admitted to the conference on his own terms, that he will consent to a broad discussion, but will not suspend hostilities. That such inspiration comes from President Wilson is believed here to be impossible.

## HUERTA EXPLAINS LIFTING BLOCKADE

### Declares Action Taken to Avoid Hampering Peace Delegates.

(Special Cable to The Tribune.)  
Mexico City, June 9.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The degree suspending the Tampico blockade appears in this evening's "Diario Oficial" and says, in part: "Taking into consideration that a blockade of the Port of Tampico was established with pacific character and solely as a measure of defence to prevent rebels receiving arms and ammunition enabling them to combat the constituted Federal government, and taking further into consideration that the Department of Foreign Relations has received advice that the Mexican delegates to the powers which have mediated in the conflict with the United States of North America, have initiated steps for the maintenance of the status quo which was established in respect of the acquisition of war material and arms by rebels when the peace negotiations were started, and that, therefore, the said blockade has absolutely no object and might hamper the diplomatic efforts of the said delegates, it is hereby decreed that from this date the effects of the blockade against the Port of Tampico established by decree of the third instant are held in suspense."

"Done in the Palace of the Federal Executive of Mexico, June 8, 1914."  
"V. HUERTA."

## ZUBARAN DENIES PLAYING FOR TIME

### Says Delay in Carranza's Reply Is Due Solely to Bad Communication.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)  
Washington, June 9.—Rafael Zubaran, the rebel agent here, issued a statement to-night that the tardiness of General Carranza's reply to the latest communication from the mediators was due to imperfect telegraphic communication, and adding that he confidently expected that the views of the first chief would be communicated to him at any moment.

"Mr. Zubaran also regrets," the statement continues, "that meanwhile intimations should have been circulated reflecting on the good faith of the Constitutional government, and describing the delay in making known its attitude as a mere effort to gain time. Such intimations are absolutely baseless, as Mr. Zubaran, immediately upon receipt of a dispatch from General Carranza, will not fail to transmit the views of his government to the plenipotentiaries of the mediating governments."

It was declared in Constitutional quarters to-night that Carranza would never accept an armistice.

"It would be," said one of the agents, "like a man trying to move forward on a bicycle with his feet off the pedals. We would naturally fall, and if the revolutionists consented to an armistice the revolution would fall. We must keep moving. There is a precedent for engaging in mediation without an armistice."

Weeks participated in the London conference and refused to accept the armistice.

### Will Cost \$1 to Have Revolver.

Permits to carry revolvers or keep them at home will cost \$1 in the future, according to an ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen yesterday. At present there is no fee. The first proposition was to charge \$10 for carrying a weapon and \$50 for keeping one at home. It was urged that the former charge would be unjust to watchmen. Pistol permits are granted by either the Police Commissioner or police magistrates.

## M'ADOO INSISTS ON VINDICATION

### If Easement Is Granted Commission Must Have Terms Published.

### SECRETARY RESENTS "MISREPRESENTATION"

### Government and City Experts to Confer on Valuation Question at Once.

The Public Service Commission yesterday received a letter from Secretary McAdoo, of the Treasury Department, explaining in some measure his attitude and the delay in the matter of the easement under the Federal Buildings, sought by the city in order to carry out the original plans for the connection of the Seventh ave. line with the new East River tunnel. A substitute route had been proposed by the Public Service Commission, in view of the last previous word from Mr. McAdoo that the appraisers for the government valued the easement at \$1,000,000.

Mr. McAdoo now states that he has instructed the government's experts, Horace S. Ely & Co., who valued the easement at \$1,000,000, to confer with the experts for the city, Douglas Robinson and Joseph P. Day, who found the value of the easement merely nominal. The letter adds:

"I believe that within two or three days an agreement could be reached by these experts, so that I should have the necessary information to enable me to act immediately on receipt of their report."

### Restriction Affects Valuation.

The secretary explained in his letter that Ely & Co. appraised the easement merely as a piece of real estate without restrictions as to title. In order to satisfy himself clearly as to what the value of the easement was, he said, he wrote the government experts after they had set the damage at \$1,000,000. They informed him that they had reached that valuation without considering the title, but that, if there were conditions which limited the use of the property on the part of the United States the question of the value of the easement would be materially affected. The nominal valuation was reached by the city's appraisers because of such restrictions.

The McAdoo letter contains a veiled threat, however, that, before he will determine the matter the Public Service Commission must promise to bear the expense of having his letter and the full terms of any settlement published once in every daily newspaper in this city, in order to correct "misrepresentations of the department's attitude and action in this matter."

"There has been so much misrepresentation," he wrote, "that I must insist, as one of the conditions of any settlement that may be made, that this letter and the full terms of such settlement shall be published once in every daily newspaper in the City of New York, the cost thereof to be borne by the Public Service Commission."

### Request Surprises Commission.

This "condition" surprised Chairman McCall and the other members of the Public Service Commission. They were not inclined to take it seriously. Reports from Washington last night, however, were to the effect that it was the firm belief of those who had talked with Secretary McAdoo on the subject that he would insist that he and the department be "fully vindicated."

Secretary McAdoo, in his letter to Chairman McCall, says in part:

"Under the act of August 9, 1912, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, in his discretion, to grant such an easement for such consideration, nominal or otherwise, and upon such terms, conditions, etc., as he may deem proper. My construction of this act is that there is imposed upon the Secretary the duty to examine into the matter, and if such grant, in his judgment, should in justice and equity be made for a nominal consideration, it is his duty to make it; on the other hand, if he should find that the easement in question has great value to the United States, or to put it in another way, if he should find that the property of the United States would be greatly injured by such easement, then it is his duty to require payment in full for such injury."

"Upon examination of the deed originally given by the Mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the City of New York to the United States, I find that it was conveyed for a consideration of \$500,000, which was paid by the United States, and upon the express condition that all buildings to be placed thereon should at all times be used and occupied exclusively for post-office and courthouse purposes, and for no other purpose whatsoever, and also upon

the further condition that if the premises shall be used for any other purposes said premises shall revert to the City of New York."

"It would seem clear that the state of the title above indicated would have a very material bearing upon the value of the proposed easement, and, therefore, it became necessary to determine what that value is or what the damage to the government property would be by virtue of the construction of said subway."

"It would seem clear, also, that, in estimating the damages, any injury to the present building during or because of said construction should be made good to the United States, also any future claims for personal injury during said construction, and, furthermore, any additional expense to which the government might be put because of said construction, in case it should be determined in the future to erect a modern building necessitating deeper foundations."

### Asks Experts to Confer.

"I understand that the City of New York is prepared to assume all of the above expenses, and the only question which would arise is whether any further payment should be made as a consideration for the proposed deed."

"In order that this question may be speedily settled, I have requested Messrs. Horace S. Ely & Company, of New York, the government experts, to confer with the experts of your commission, and report to me as to what, if any, further payment should be made other than the undertaking to be responsible for the above mentioned expenses and claims. The Attorney General has instructed the United States District Attorney at New York to advise the government experts as to the legal effect of said deed as bearing upon this question and I would suggest that your experts confer with the government experts at the earliest possible moment and see if they cannot agree as to what further consideration, if any, should be made."

A copy of the letter was transmitted to the Board of Aldermen by Mr. McAdoo and read at the regular meeting of the board yesterday. Immediately upon receipt of the letter the Public Service Commission requested its real estate experts, Mr. Day and Mr. Robinson, to get in touch with Horace S. Ely & Co. The office of the United States District Attorney was communicated with, and a conference followed between John Knox, Assistant United States Attorney; Leroy T. Harkness, assistant counsel, and Travis H. Whitney, secretary of the commission.

Mr. Knox made suggestions in regard to the proposed change in the deed, insuring protection for the interests of the government in respect to liability during construction and in the future. In case the government decided to erect a new building on the site, these suggestions were all tentatively assented to.

Mr. Knox suggested that the commission make provision for passageway and platforms alongside the tracks under the Postoffice building, so that mail could be handled in subway cars. No determination was reached with respect to this point, pending a conference between A. B. Frye, government engineer, and the engineer of the commission, as to the size of such platforms and passageway and an estimate of the cost.

## REWARD DENIED MARINES

### Extra Pay for Major Butler and Men Refused by Controller.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 9.—Extra pay for Major Smedley Butler and the marines he commanded in the occupation of Vera Cruz is denied in an opinion handed down to-day by George E. Downey, Controller of the Treasury, in connection with a request that the officers receive 10 per cent additional and the enlisted men 20 per cent additional for their services from January 8, when they were ordered from Panama to Mexico, to April 21.

Controller Downey held that the extra pay should be allowed from April 21 because the officers and marines were serving beyond the limits of the United States, but that only the regular amount should be paid for the period from January 8 to April 21.

In the correspondence between Controller Downey and the Navy Department it is shown that Major Butler was ordered to report at Vera Cruz "with landing guns and ammunition and full equipment for field service."

### John F. Ahearn Better.

John F. Ahearn, former Borough President of Manhattan, was taken to his home yesterday from the Post-Graduate Hospital, where he underwent an operation. Dr. John F. Erdman said he expected his patient to be about again in a week.

### Little Hope for A. E. Stevenson.

Chicago, June 9.—Adlai E. Stevenson, ex-Vice-President of the United States, who has been critically ill, was weaker to-day, and his physicians gave little hope.

## BARON PREDICTS WAR WITH MEXICO IN THREE MONTHS

### Correspondent of Twenty Years' Experience Says Europe Expects Hostilities, Holds Wilson an Idealist and Does Not Take Bryan Seriously.

"Europe believes the United States will be at war with Mexico within three months," said Baron Binder von Kries, war correspondent, artillery officer and soldier of fortune, yesterday. The baron is on his way to Mexico, having just arrived here from Albania.

The baron has corresponded and fought in twenty-two wars, and for the past twenty years he has not spent a day when he was not either watching a war or hurrying to get to one.

Brigadier General Evans was escorting the baron about Governor's Island yesterday, and at intervals, as he was introduced to officers, one after another remarked, "Oh, yes, we met at the Boxer uprising," or "By the way, didn't I see you in the Philippines?" or, in the case of Captain Humphries, "By Jove, you were in Venezuela when I was there!"

The officers were interested in the baron's prediction of war, but all were of the opinion that there would be no further trouble between the United States and Mexico. The baron laughed and said: "Such wonderful agreement is suspicious. I shall not say goodbye, for I shall meet you all in Mexico in a few months." Not a little speculation was indulged in after the baron had gone, because of the hint he let drop that he would offer his services to General Villa, as a major of artillery, which is his rank.

"I know it sounds odd of me to tell you there will be war soon," said the baron, "but perhaps my reasons are good. Twenty years of watching trouble

## DEFENDS REBELS ON A B C PLAN

### Carranza's Representative Here Points to Difficulty in Entering Mediation.

### KEPT IN IGNORANCE OF ALL QUESTIONS

### Maintains That Armistice with Huerta Would Be Suicidal and Break Revolt.

Francisco Urquidí, representative of the Constitutionalists in New York yesterday, in speaking of the delay in Carranza's answer to the mediators explained the rebel point of view how difficult has become for Carranza to enter mediation.

"General Carranza has never absolutely refused to enter mediation," said Señor Urquidí. "The invitation to him was withdrawn by the mediators when he asked what the mediators were going to talk about. It was his right to find out what he was going to mediate, but the mediators did not seem to think so."

"When they insist on an armistice they ask Carranza to commit political suicide and wreck the success of the Constitutionalists. It was different with asking Huerta to consent to an armistice with the United States. We are willing to have an armistice with the United States, too. It is true that Huerta has consented to an armistice with the rebels, but that is the same thing as if a man was whipping me and I consented to have him stop."

"It would be better for the Constitutionalists if the people of the United States knew how hard a proposition is placed before us. Let me explain what an armistice would do to us. It would completely kill the revolution. The revolutionary army is recruited from men who must be kept in action in order to be kept in the army. This Huerta delegates knew when they proposed an armistice."

"To use an example, the revolutionary army is like a single wave, while a regular army flows on in a body. The same troops who started are there at the close."

"Not so with the revolutionary army. As the revolution advances it picks up recruits and swells at one point. But as a body it does not advance. Those who are before it join and those who are behind drop out and return to their homes. Most of the soldiers are local fighters. Thousands of the men who fought in Chihuahua are not with the army longer."

"Recruits will be taken on at Zacatecas as we advance. In this way the line of revolution must be kept unbroken. It is like stretching a rope across a chasm. A blow struck on one side of the rope will ripple along until it registers at the other end of the rope across the chasm. In this way the blow started in Chihuahua travels as a wave until it reaches Mexico City. If it is stopped the whole thing becomes still."

"If the mediators want to settle the question they should invite all parties and not impose restrictions. Surely they know that nothing can be settled in Mexico without consulting the Constitutionalists. What they are doing now has but little weight unless we agree to it. We are willing to talk matters over, but we want to know, first, what we are going to discuss, second, that there will be no compromise asked from us to stop our revolutionary advance and wreck our cause."

## FLAMES KILL BOY; MOTHER DYING

### Policeman Rescues Mother and Overlooks Child in Tenement Blaze.

Harold Knecht, five years old, was burned to death, and his mother, Mrs. Henrietta Knecht, thirty-six years old, so badly injured she will die, in a fire last night in their home on the third floor of 190 Palmetto st., Williamsburg.

Patrolman Conk, of the Hamburg station, rushed into the burning flat and found Mrs. Knecht, who had apparently tried to beat out the blaze and set fire to her clothing, lying on the floor near the door unconscious. The smoke in the room was so dense that that Conk did not see the little boy.

After carrying Mrs. Knecht to the street Conk heard the neighbors shouting that Harold was still in the flat. He tried to get back, but could not get beyond the second hallway.

By that time the firemen had arrived, and Fireman Lucien ran up a ladder, broke a window and found the child on the floor just